



## Diurnal warming in the North Sea and Baltic Sea

Karagali, Ioanna; Hoeyer, Jacob L.

*Published in:*  
Abstracts

*Publication date:*  
2010

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

*Citation (APA):*  
Karagali, I., & Hoeyer, J. L. (2010). Diurnal warming in the North Sea and Baltic Sea. In *Abstracts The Group for High-Resolution Sea Surface Temperature*.

---

### General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

# Diurnal Warming in the North Sea & Baltic Sea

Ioanna Karagali\* & Jacob L. Høyer†

\*Wind Energy Division, Risø-DTU, Technical University of Denmark.

†Centre for Ocean & Ice (COI), Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI).

June 24, 2010

Introduction

Data & Methods

Results

Large Scale Diurnal Warming Events

Conclusions

# Motivation

# Motivation

## 1. Overview of diurnal warming in the North and Baltic Seas

# Motivation

1. Overview of diurnal warming in the North and Baltic Seas
2. Diurnal warming of the sea surface known to occur under light winds

# Motivation

1. Overview of diurnal warming in the North and Baltic Seas
2. Diurnal warming of the sea surface known to occur under light winds
3. Temporal heating of the upper ocean layer influences the marine atmospheric boundary layer (M.A.B.L.)

# Motivation

1. Overview of diurnal warming in the North and Baltic Seas
2. Diurnal warming of the sea surface known to occur under light winds
3. Temporal heating of the upper ocean layer influences the marine atmospheric boundary layer (M.A.B.L.)
4. Variations in the wind field



# Motivation

1. Overview of diurnal warming in the North and Baltic Seas
2. Diurnal warming of the sea surface known to occur under light winds
3. Temporal heating of the upper ocean layer influences the marine atmospheric boundary layer (M.A.B.L.)
4. Variations in the wind field
5. Impact on wind energy production

# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.I.R.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009

# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.IR.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009
- Hourly Day-time Anomalies: *Day-time* - *Reference* SST

# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.IR.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009
- Hourly Day-time Anomalies: *Day-time* - *Reference* SST
- Generate night-time reference fields (1/day) from the S.E.V.IR.I dataset

# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.IR.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009
- Hourly Day-time Anomalies: *Day-time* - *Reference* SST
- Generate night-time reference fields (1/day) from the S.E.V.IR.I dataset
  - \* Night-time measurements of the given date  $\pm$  3days

# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.IR.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009
- Hourly Day-time Anomalies: *Day-time* - *Reference* SST
- Generate night-time reference fields (1/day) from the S.E.V.IR.I dataset
  - \* Night-time measurements of the given date  $\pm$  3days
  - \* Defined "night-time" interval is 00:00-03:00 hours

# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.IR.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009
- Hourly Day-time Anomalies: *Day-time* - *Reference* SST
- Generate night-time reference fields (1/day) from the S.E.V.IR.I dataset
  - \* Night-time measurements of the given date  $\pm$  3days
  - \* Defined "night-time" interval is 00:00-03:00 hours
  - \* Data with quality 3,4,5

# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.IR.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009
- Hourly Day-time Anomalies: *Day-time* - *Reference* SST
- Generate night-time reference fields (1/day) from the S.E.V.IR.I dataset
  - \* Night-time measurements of the given date  $\pm$  3days
  - \* Defined "night-time" interval is 00:00-03:00 hours
  - \* Data with quality 3,4,5
- Sensitivity Analyses of the night-time reference fields



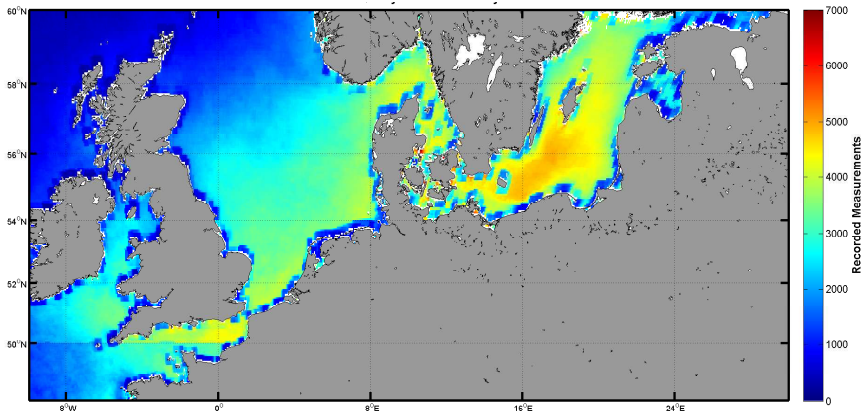
# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.I.R.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009
- Hourly Day-time Anomalies: *Day-time* - *Reference* SST
- Generate night-time reference fields (1/day) from the S.E.V.I.R.I dataset
  - \* Night-time measurements of the given date  $\pm$  3days
  - \* Defined "night-time" interval is 00:00-03:00 hours
  - \* Data with quality 3,4,5
- Sensitivity Analyses of the night-time reference fields
- Produce daily SST anomaly fields (1/hour, 08:00-20:00)

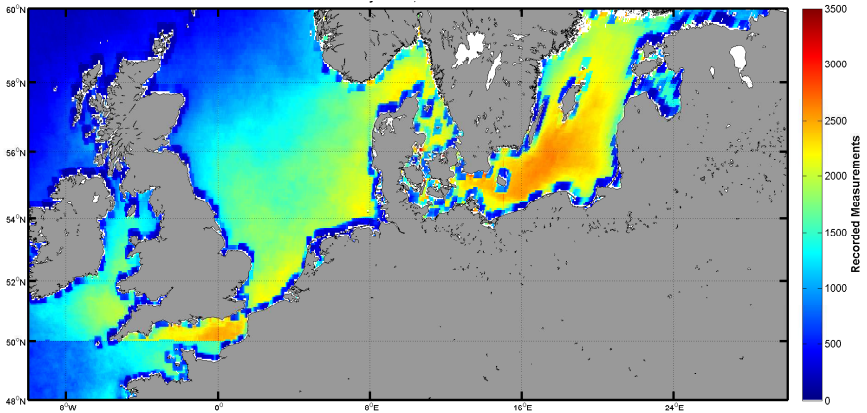
# Data & Methods

- SST Data: S.E.V.I.R.I from 01/06/2004 to 31/10/2009
- Hourly Day-time Anomalies: *Day-time* - *Reference* SST
- Generate night-time reference fields (1/day) from the S.E.V.I.R.I dataset
  - \* Night-time measurements of the given date  $\pm$  3days
  - \* Defined "night-time" interval is 00:00-03:00 hours
  - \* Data with quality 3,4,5
- Sensitivity Analyses of the night-time reference fields
- Produce daily SST anomaly fields (1/hour, 08:00-20:00)
- Diurnal Warming Statistical Analyses

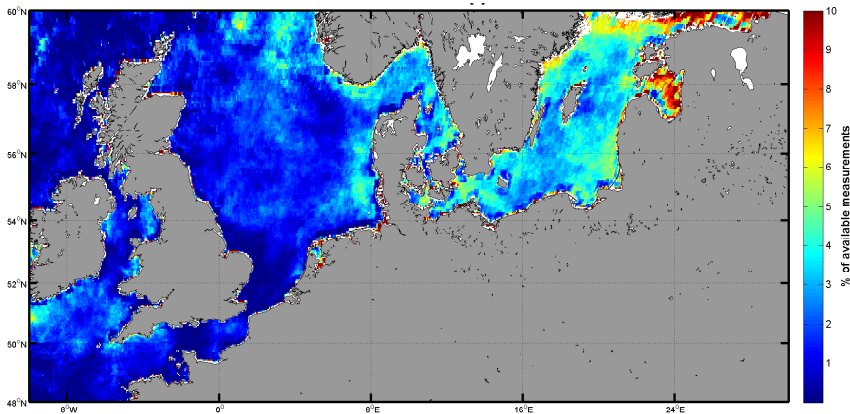
# S.E.V.I.R.I Quality 5 Data



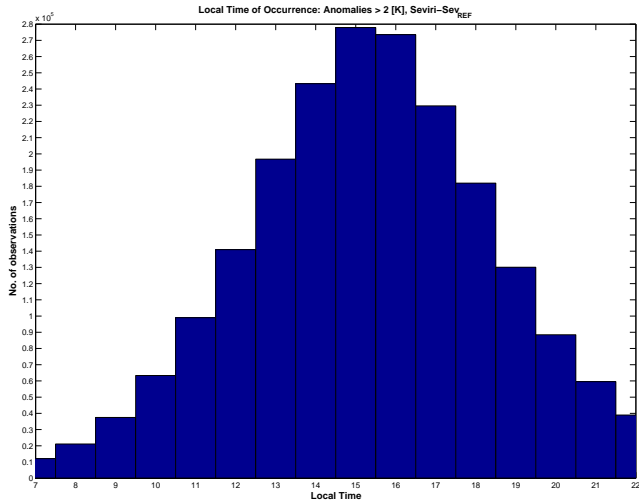
# Local Time 08-20



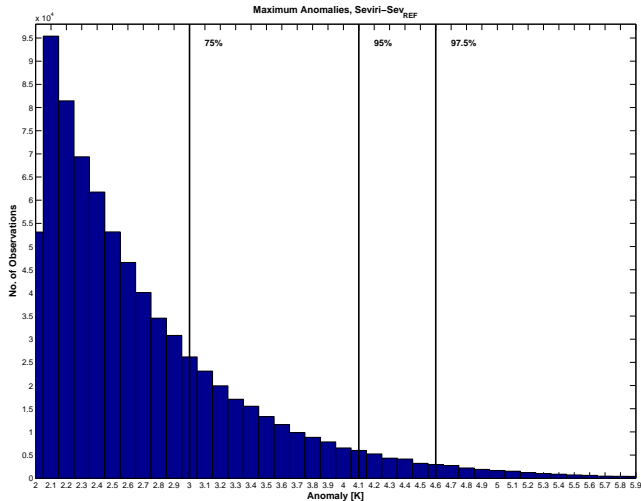
# Frequency of Anomalies $>2$ [K]



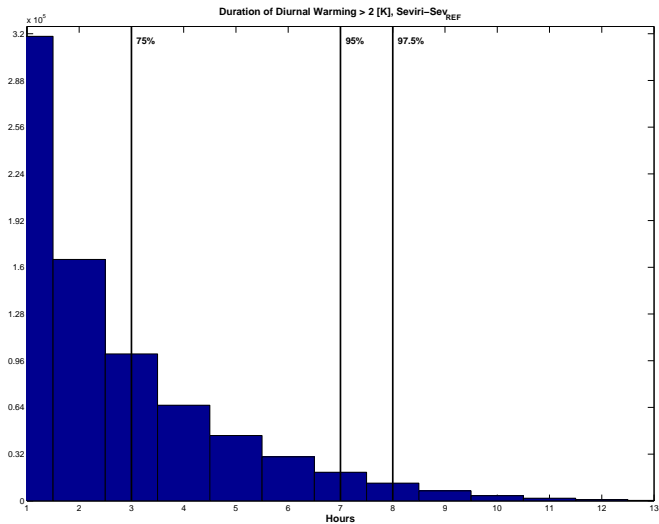
# Time of Occurrence



# Maximum Anomalies



# Duration





# Size

1. Minimum size: 5 grid cells (17.7 km<sup>2</sup>)

# Size

1. Minimum size: 5 grid cells (17.7 km<sup>2</sup>)
2. Magnitude of warming: anomalies >2

# Size

1. Minimum size: 5 grid cells (17.7 km<sup>2</sup>)
2. Magnitude of warming: anomalies >2
3. Neighboring conditions

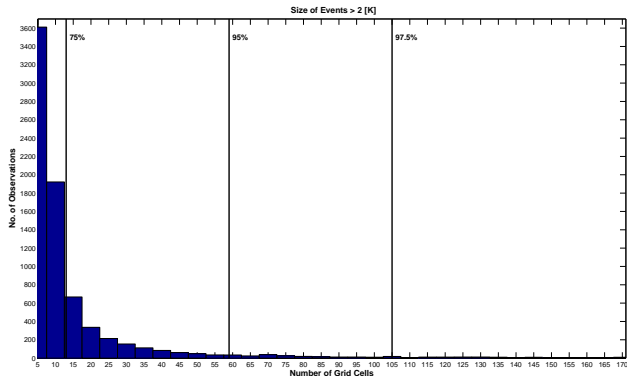
# Size

1. Minimum size: 5 grid cells (17.7 km<sup>2</sup>)
2. Magnitude of warming: anomalies >2
3. Neighboring conditions
  - \* For every pixel with anomaly >2, "search" 8 neighboring pixels

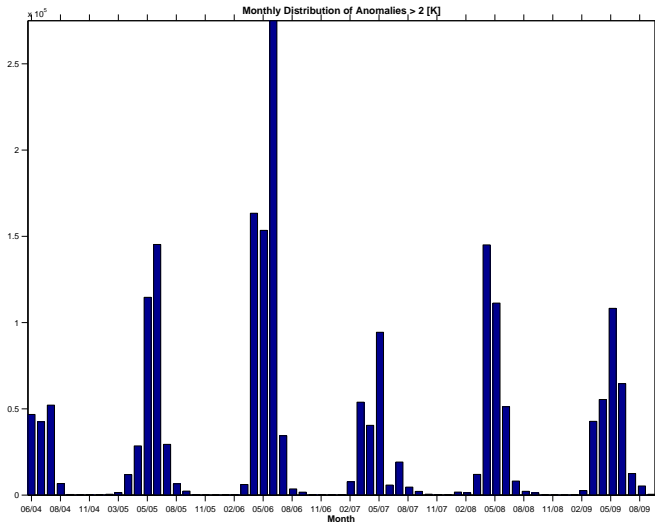
# Size

1. Minimum size: 5 grid cells (17.7 km<sup>2</sup>)
2. Magnitude of warming: anomalies >2
3. Neighboring conditions

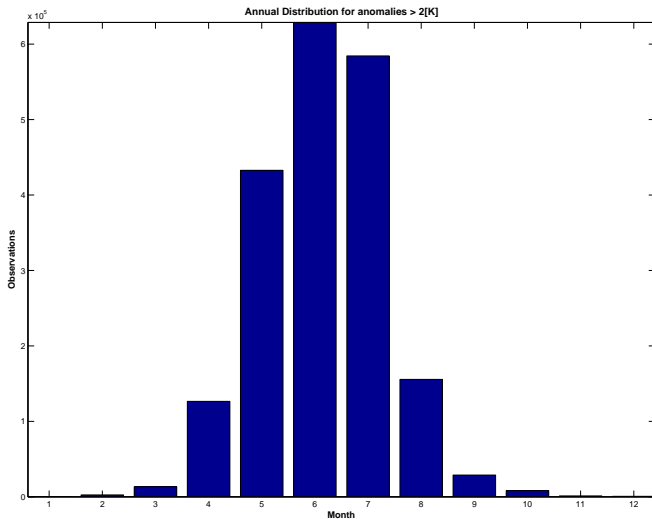
\* For every pixel with anomaly >2, "search" 8 neighboring pixels



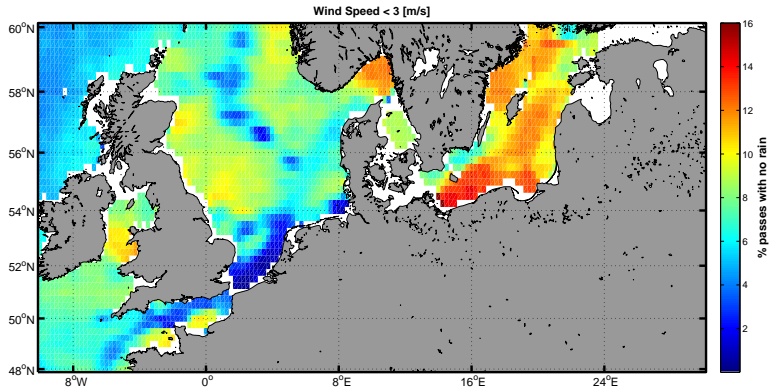
# Monthly Distribution: Anomalies $> 2$ [K]



# Annual Distribution

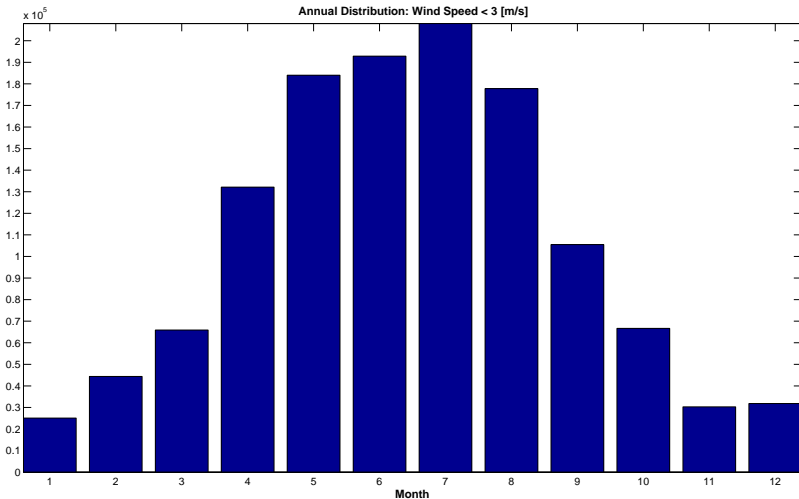


# QuikSCAT Winds

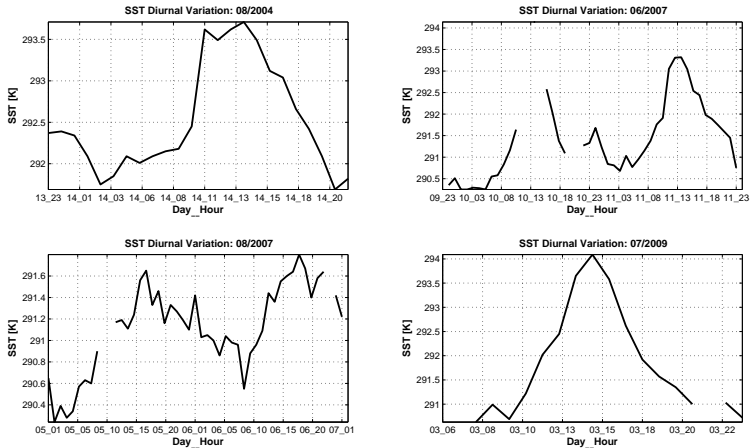




# Annual Distribution

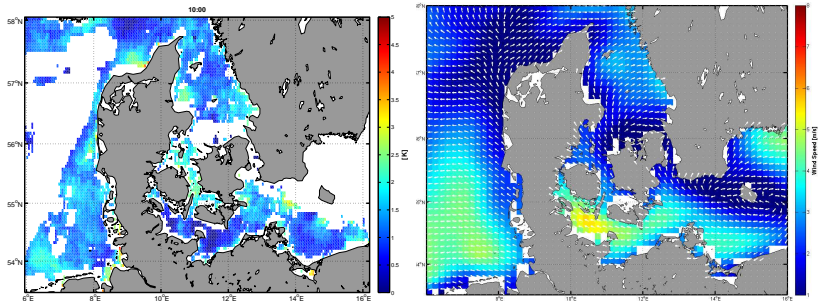


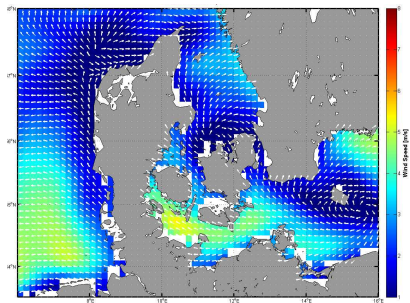
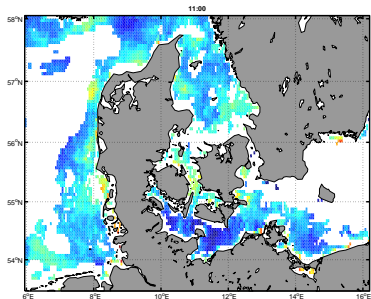
# Time Series

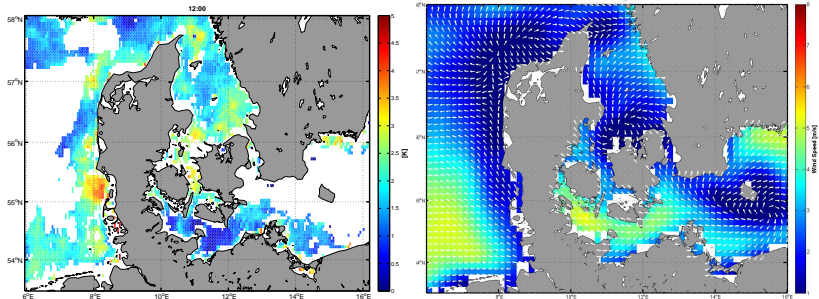


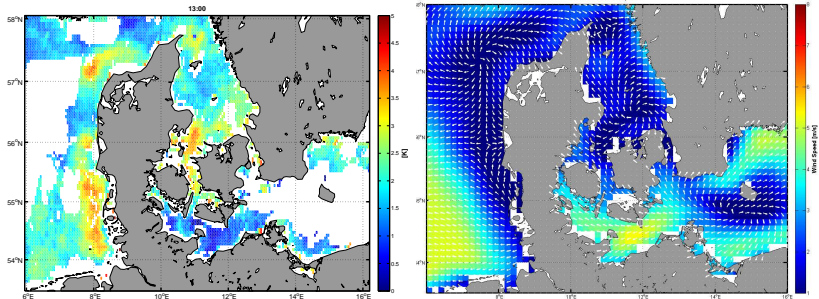
**Figure:** Time series of sea surface temperature, for Horns Rev (lat:53.7 N, lon:7.78 E)

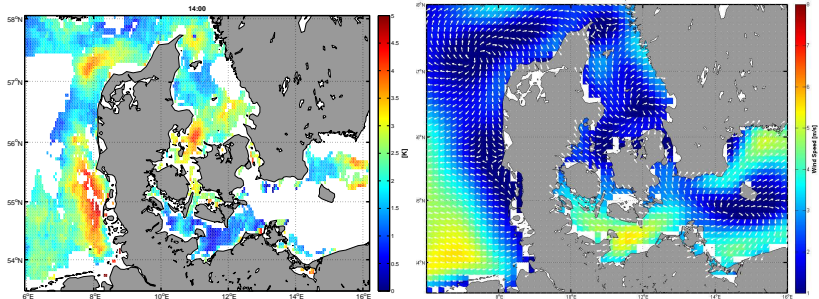
# Diurnal Warming Event: 03/07/2009

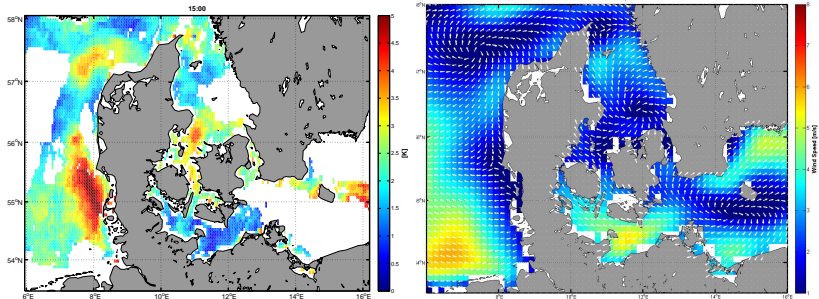




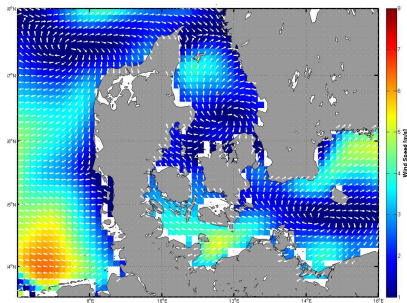
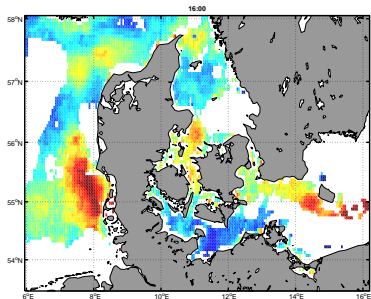


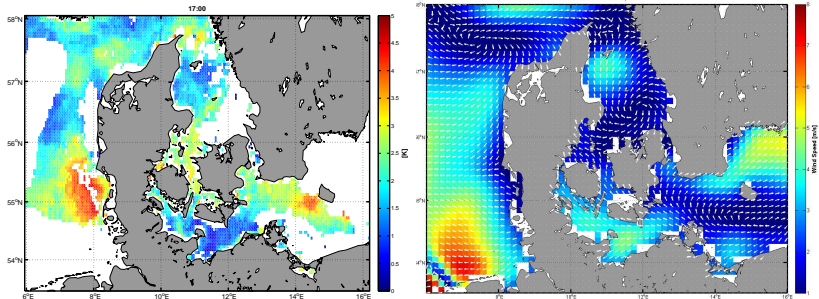


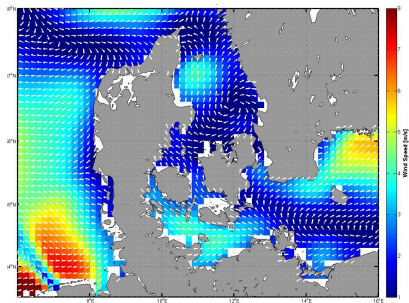
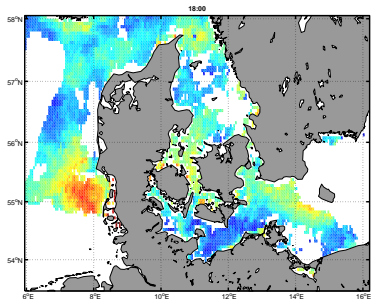


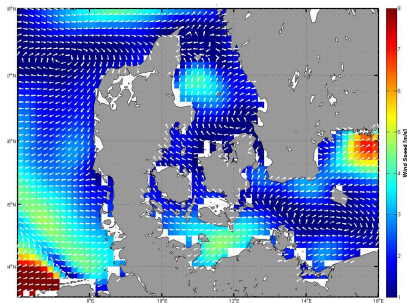
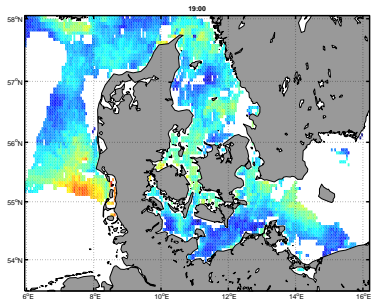


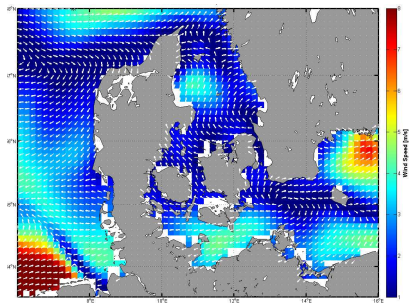
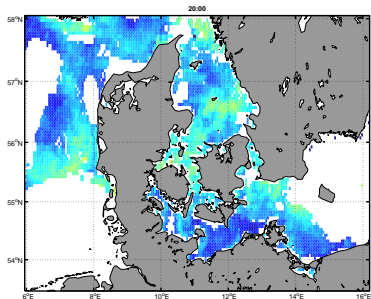




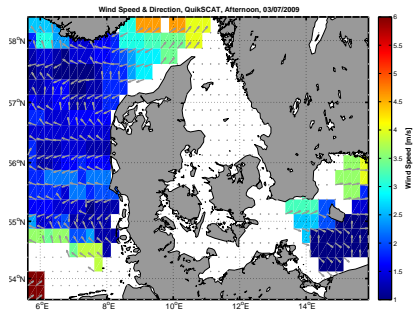
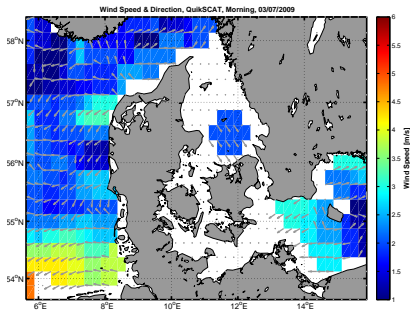




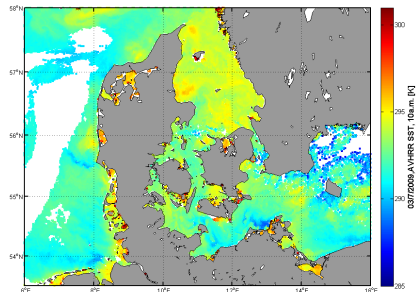
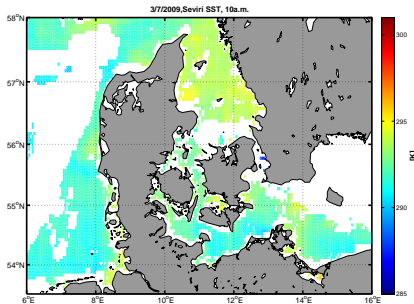




# QuikSCAT



# S.E.V.I.R.I vs. AVHRR



# S.E.V.I.R.I Fluxes

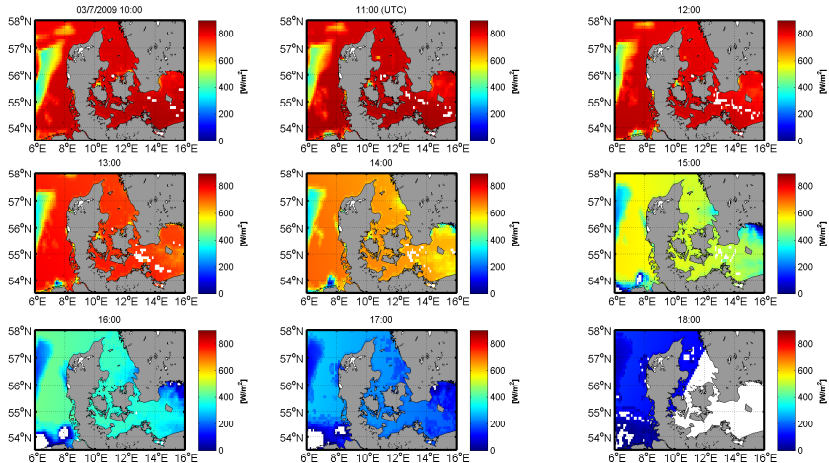


Figure: Surface Solar Irradiance S.E.V.I.R.I 03/07/2009



# Secchi Disk

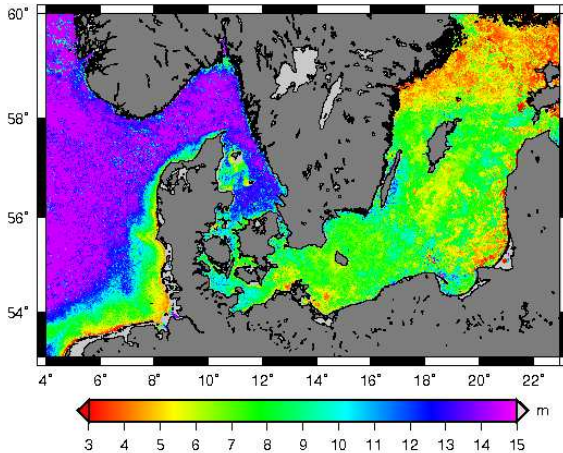


Figure: Mean monthly Secchi Disk depth for 07/2009, from *marcoast.dmi.dk*

# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North

# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North
2. The Baltic is more susceptible to diurnal warming than the North Sea

# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North
2. The Baltic is more susceptible to diurnal warming than the North Sea
3. Areas with high percentage of DW events match those with high percentage of low winds

# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North
2. The Baltic is more susceptible to diurnal warming than the North Sea
3. Areas with high percentage of DW events match those with high percentage of low winds
4. Most cases do not exceed 3 [K]

# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North
2. The Baltic is more susceptible to diurnal warming than the North Sea
3. Areas with high percentage of DW events match those with high percentage of low winds
4. Most cases do not exceed 3 [K]
5. 2.5% of the cases show anomalies  $> 4.6$  [K]

# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North
2. The Baltic is more susceptible to diurnal warming than the North Sea
3. Areas with high percentage of DW events match those with high percentage of low winds
4. Most cases do not exceed 3 [K]
5. 2.5% of the cases show anomalies  $> 4.6$  [K]
6. 75 % of the events do not last more than 3 hours

# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North
2. The Baltic is more susceptible to diurnal warming than the North Sea
3. Areas with high percentage of DW events match those with high percentage of low winds
4. Most cases do not exceed 3 [K]
5. 2.5% of the cases show anomalies  $> 4.6$  [K]
6. 75 % of the events do not last more than 3 hours
7. June and July are prime month for anomalies  $> 2$  [K]



# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North
2. The Baltic is more susceptible to diurnal warming than the North Sea
3. Areas with high percentage of DW events match those with high percentage of low winds
4. Most cases do not exceed 3 [K]
5. 2.5% of the cases show anomalies  $> 4.6$  [K]
6. 75 % of the events do not last more than 3 hours
7. June and July are prime month for anomalies  $> 2$  [K]
8. Water turbidity may hold a significant role for these areas

# Conclusions

1. Diurnal Warming does occur in latitudes  $> 50^{\circ}$  North
2. The Baltic is more susceptible to diurnal warming than the North Sea
3. Areas with high percentage of DW events match those with high percentage of low winds
4. Most cases do not exceed 3 [K]
5. 2.5% of the cases show anomalies  $> 4.6$  [K]
6. 75 % of the events do not last more than 3 hours
7. June and July are prime month for anomalies  $> 2$  [K]
8. Water turbidity may hold a significant role for these areas

